



Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs

Indicators from the Bureau of Labor Statistics'
Current Employment Statistics Survey
Series 2: Regional & Sectoral Employment

Series 2, Issue 120

March 2022

Inside this Brief:

Regional Employment	2
Regional Employment Growth	3
Subsector Employment	3
Subsector Employment Growth	4
Region Map	5
About the Data	6

Highlights

- ◆ Data in this series are not seasonally adjusted and exhibit short-term volatility from fluctuations in holidays, weekends, weather and other seasonal factors. Estimates for the most recent month are preliminary.
- ◆ Hampton Roads, Richmond, and Northern Virginia all enjoyed very strong employment growth in February. Hampton Roads created the most jobs in February, adding 1,700 HC&SA jobs to the state's economy during the month. At the same time, Richmond and Northern Virginia each added 1,100 new HC&SA jobs in February. On the other hand, the Rest of Virginia saw HC&SA employment fall by 1,400 during the month.
- ◆ Ambulatory Health Care Services experienced strong employment growth in February with the creation of 1,300 new jobs, a gain that represents a one-month annualized growth rate of 8.3%. Nursing & Residential Care Facilities enjoyed even faster job growth during the month. This HC&SA subsector produced 1,200 new jobs in February, which translates into a 23.8% annualized growth rate. Meanwhile, both Hospitals and Social Assistance experienced no employment change in February.

Data in this report are not seasonally adjusted. Self-employed persons, including health professionals in private practice, are not included.

Data in Brief

Not Seasonally Adjusted*	Employment, in Thousands				Growth Rate, Annualized		
	Feb. 2021	Nov. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	12 Month	3 Month	1 Month
Virginia							
Total Nonfarm	3,865.5	4,023.1	3,940.9	3,985.9	3.1%	-3.6%	14.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	443.7	447.6	441.6	444.1	0.1%	-3.1%	7.0%
Hampton Roads							
Total Nonfarm	775.8	774.4	761.3	767.7	1.6%	-3.4%	10.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	92.9	92.7	90.4	92.1	-0.9%	-2.6%	25.1%
Northern Virginia							
Total Nonfarm	1,451.1	1,518.2	1,488.3	1,506.8	3.8%	-3.0%	16.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	136.2	137.1	135.6	136.7	0.4%	-1.2%	10.2%
Richmond							
Total Nonfarm	651.0	674.0	659.2	665.4	2.2%	-5.0%	11.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	84.0	83.0	81.8	82.9	-1.3%	-0.5%	17.4%
Rest of Virginia							
Total Nonfarm	1,007.6	1,056.5	1,032.1	1,046.0	3.8%	-3.9%	17.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	130.6	134.8	133.8	132.4	1.4%	-6.9%	-11.9%

Preliminary estimates are italicized

*Seasonally adjusted data are adjusted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to account for weather and other seasonal changes. Since the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics does not provide seasonally adjusted data at this level, this series uses **non**-seasonally adjusted data exclusively. Seasonal variation may account for some of the variation in time series data. When comparing data in this series to other HWDC series or other publications it is important to note whether the data reported have been seasonally adjusted.

Regional HC&SA Employment Growth, Level

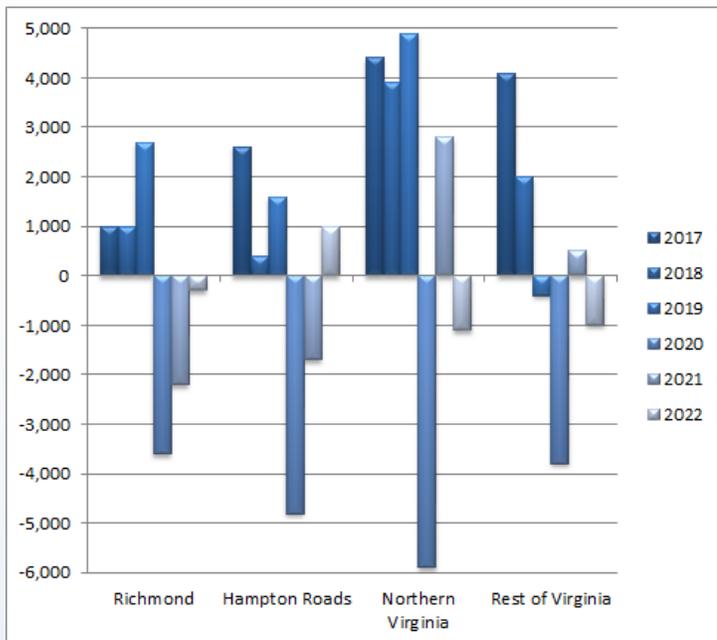


Figure 1: Annual & YTD Change in HC&SA Regional Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted, Full-Year Change for 2017-2021, Year-to-Date Change for 2022).

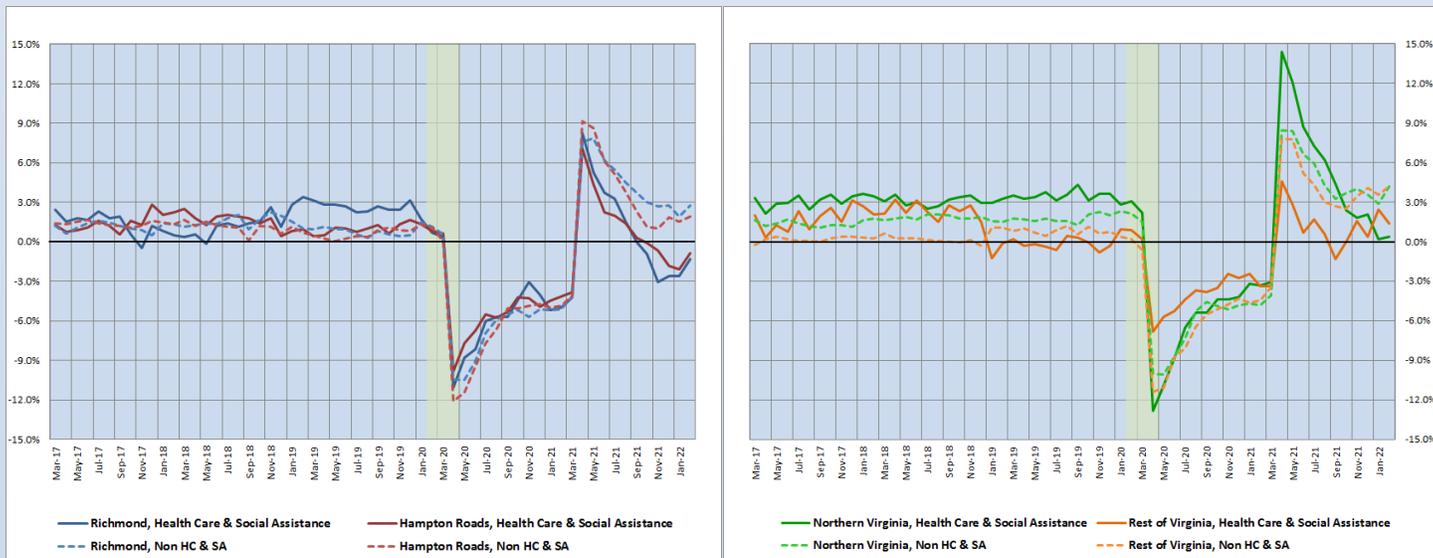
According to the preliminary data released on Friday, March 25, 2022, by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, three of Virginia’s four major regions rebounded strongly from significant employment losses in January by producing impressive job gains in February. Hampton Roads enjoyed the largest employment gain during the month. Hampton Roads created 1,700 new HC&SA jobs in February, thereby recovering all 700 HC&SA jobs that were lost in this region in January. February’s job gain translates into a 25.1% annualized employment growth rate. Thanks to this job gain, Hampton Roads is the only region in the state that currently enjoys a positive year-to-date HC&SA employment gain.

Both Richmond and Northern Virginia enjoyed strong HC&SA employment growth as well in February, although neither region was able to recover all of its HC&SA job losses from January. In February, these two regions each added 1,100 HC&SA jobs to the state’s economy. As for the Rest of Virginia, this region lost 1,400 HC&SA jobs in February.

Year-Over-Year Regional Employment Growth

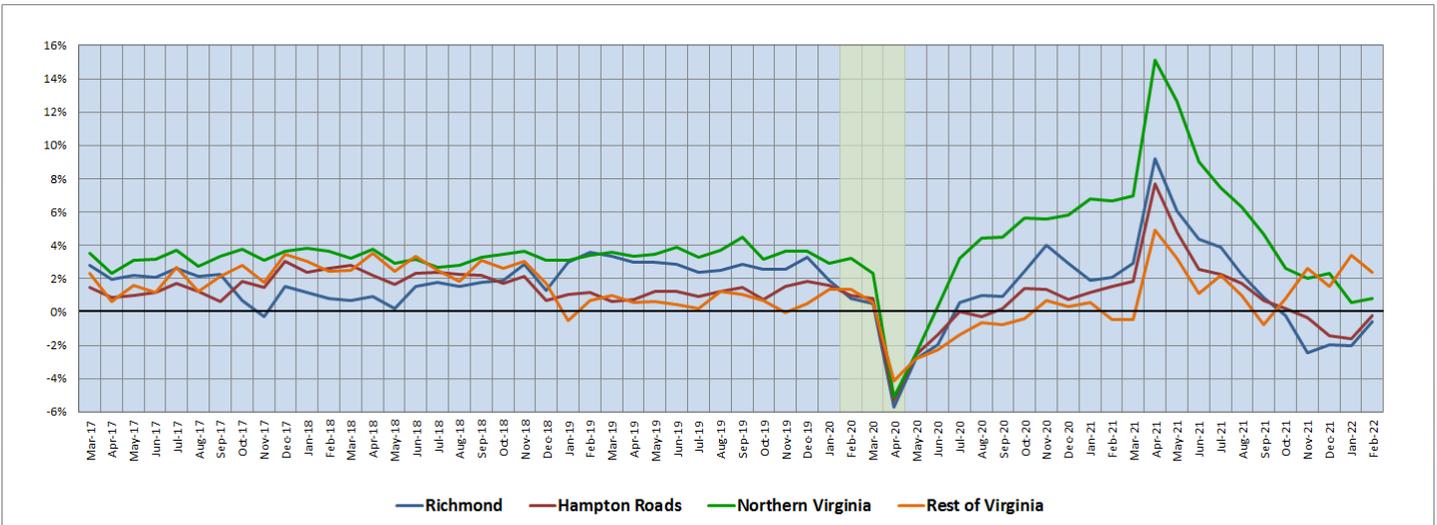
Although the Rest of Virginia was the only region in the state that experienced a decline in HC&SA employment in February, this region still enjoys the highest year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rate in Virginia. Regardless, the Rest of Virginia’s year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rate was cut nearly in half from 2.45% to 1.38% during the month. On the other hand, Northern Virginia saw its year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rate increase from 0.15% to 0.37% in February. Richmond and Hampton Roads experienced more dramatic increases to their own growth rates during the month, but they both remain negative at -1.31% and -0.86%, respectively.

Figure 2: Year-Over-Year Employment Growth (Not Seasonally Adjusted).



12-Month Average Employment Growth by Region

Figure 3: 12-Month Moving Average, HC&SA Regional Employment Growth Rate (Not Seasonally Adjusted).



After more than doubling in January from 1.51% to 3.39%, the Rest of Virginia’s 12-month HC&SA employment growth rate moving average fell back to 2.40% in February. On the other hand, the comparable moving averages for Virginia’s three other regions all increased during the month. Northern Virginia’s HC&SA sector saw its 12-month employment growth rate moving average increase from 0.57% to 0.80% in February. Meanwhile, Richmond’s 12-month HC&SA employment growth rate moving average increased from -2.03% to -0.58%, thereby reaching its highest value since last October. The 12-month HC&SA employment growth rate moving average for Hampton Roads also reached its highest value in four months after increasing from -1.62% to -0.21% in February.

Subsector Employment Growth

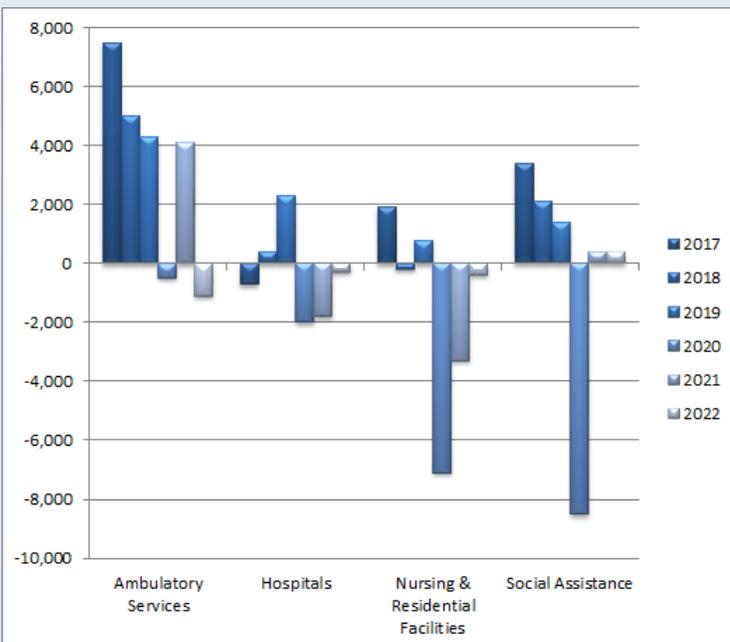


Figure 4: Annual & YTD Change in HC&SA Subsector Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted, Full-Year Change for 2017-2021, Year-to-Date Change for 2022).

In January, Ambulatory Health Care Services and Nursing & Residential Care Facilities both experienced significant declines in employment. However, these two HC&SA subsector were able to recover a significant fraction of those lost jobs in February. Ambulatory Health Care Services enjoyed the largest monthly employment gain among Virginia’s four HC&SA subsectors during the month. In February, Ambulatory Health Care Services added 1,300 new jobs to the state’s economy, thereby recovering more than half of the 2,400 jobs that were lost in this HC&SA subsector during the previous month. Nursing & Residential Care Facilities recovered an even greater percentage of its job loss from January. After losing 1,600 jobs in January, Nursing & Residential Care Facilities regained 1,200 jobs in February.

Neither Hospitals nor Social Assistance experienced any change in employment in February. Regardless, Social Assistance remains the only HC&SA subsector in the state that has produced positive year-to-date job growth.

Distribution of Growth by Subsector

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Employment, in Thousands				Growth Rate, Annualized		
	Feb. 2021	Nov. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	12 Month	3 Month	1 Month
Virginia							
Health Care & Social Assistance	443.7	447.6	441.6	444.1	0.1%	-3.1%	7.0%
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	194.6	197.2	194.2	195.5	0.5%	-3.4%	8.3%
<i>Hospitals</i>	105.2	105.1	104.3	104.3	-0.9%	-3.0%	0.0%
<i>Nursing & Residential Care Facilities</i>	70.3	68.7	66.8	68.0	-3.3%	-4.0%	23.8%
<i>Social Assistance</i>	73.6	76.6	76.3	76.3	3.7%	-1.6%	0.0%
Hampton Roads							
Health Care & Social Assistance	92.9	92.7	90.4	92.1	-0.9%	-2.6%	25.1%
<i>Hospitals</i>	21.4	21.8	21.4	21.5	0.5%	-5.4%	5.8%
Northern Virginia							
Health Care & Social Assistance	136.2	137.1	135.6	136.7	0.4%	-1.2%	10.2%
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	70.3	70.7	69.8	70.1	-0.3%	-3.4%	5.3%
<i>Hospitals</i>	26.0	26.0	25.9	25.9	-0.4%	-1.5%	0.0%

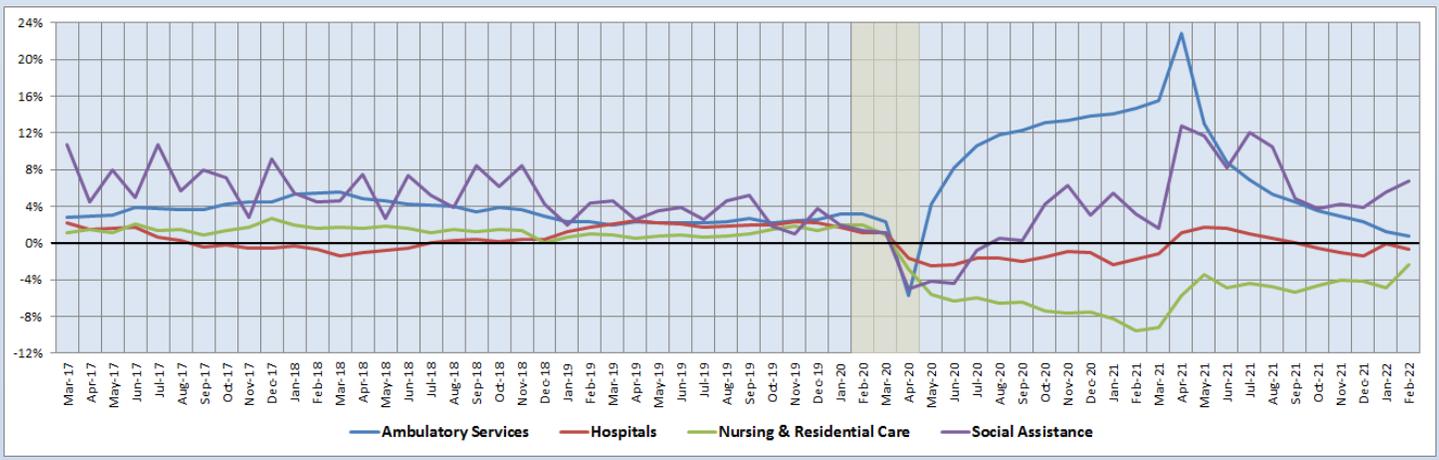
Preliminary estimates are italicized

Among Virginia’s four HC&SA subsectors, Nursing & Residential Care Facilities have the lowest 12-month employment growth rate in the state at -3.3%. However, employment in this HC&SA subsector grew at an impressive 23.8% annualized rate in February. Ambulatory Health Care Services also enjoyed strong job growth during the month. In February, Ambulatory Health Care Services increased employment at an 8.3% annualized rate. Ambulatory Health Care Services are only one of two HC&SA subsectors with positive employment growth over the past 12 months. Social Assistance has also increased employment over the past year. In fact, Social Assistance has a current 12-month employment growth rate of 3.7%.

12-Month Average Employment Growth by Subsector

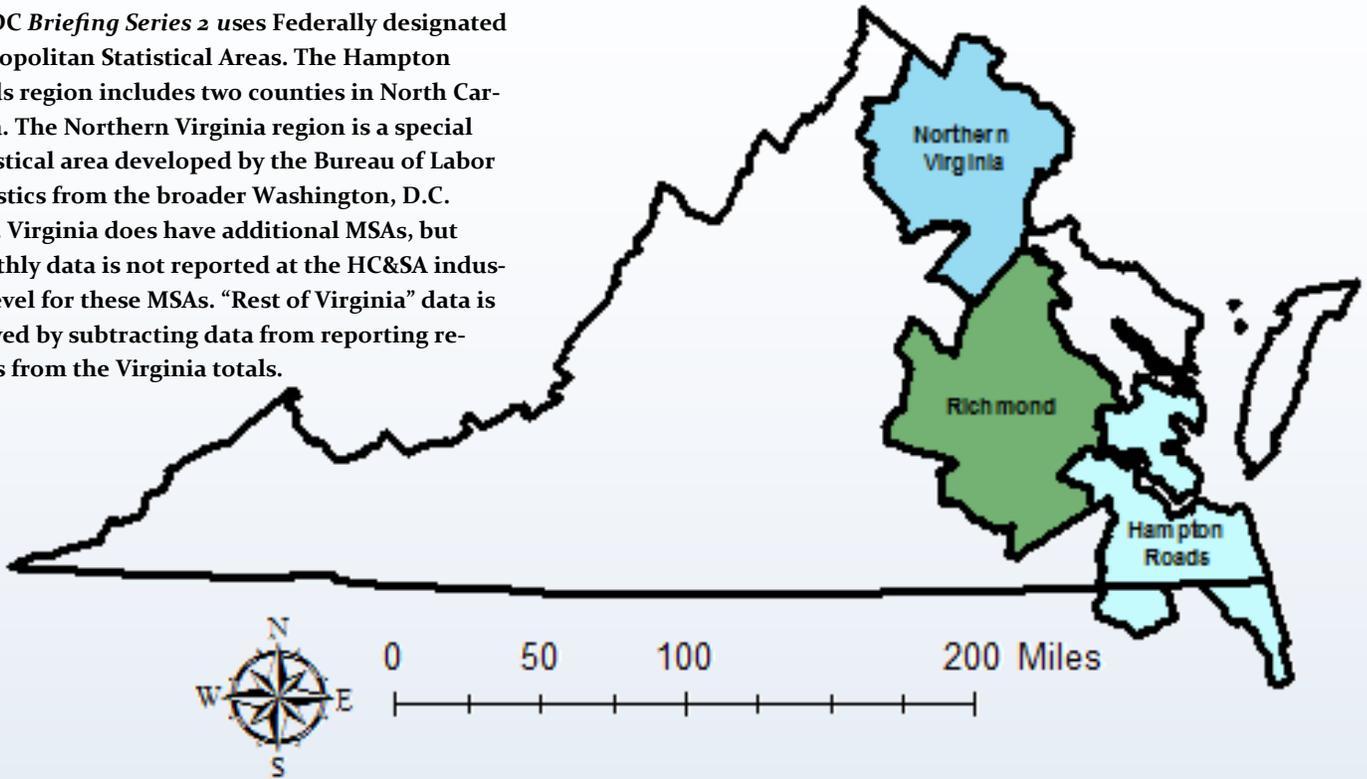
Social Assistance saw its 12-month employment growth rate moving average increase from 5.59% to 6.72%. With this increase, the 12-month employment growth rate moving average for Social Assistance further separated itself from the comparable moving averages of Ambulatory Health Care Services and Hospitals, both of which declined in February. Ambulatory Health Care Services saw their moving average fall from 1.19% to 0.73%, while the comparable moving average for Hospitals fell from -0.13% to -0.72%. As for Nursing & Residential Care Facilities, their own moving average rose from -4.92% to -2.39%, thereby reaching its highest level since the end of the recession.

Figure 5: 12-Month Moving Average, HC&SA Subsector Employment Growth Rate (Not Seasonally Adjusted).



Region Map

HWDC *Briefing Series 2* uses Federally designated Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The Hampton Roads region includes two counties in North Carolina. The Northern Virginia region is a special statistical area developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the broader Washington, D.C. MSA. Virginia does have additional MSAs, but monthly data is not reported at the HC&SA industry level for these MSAs. “Rest of Virginia” data is derived by subtracting data from reporting regions from the Virginia totals.



Region Detail

Northern Virginia		Richmond		Hampton Roads	
<i>Northern VA, (Non-standard CES Area 94783)</i>		<i>Richmond, VA (MSA 40060)</i>		<i>Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC (MSA 47260)</i>	
Counties:	Cities:	Counties:	Cities:	Counties:	Cities:
Arlington	Alexandria	Amelia	Colonial Heights	Gloucester	Chesapeake
Clarke	Fairfax	Caroline	Hopewell	Isle of Wight	Hampton
Culpeper	Falls Church	Charles City	Petersburg	James City	Newport News
Fairfax	Fredericksburg	Chesterfield	Richmond	Mathews	Norfolk
Fauquier	Manassas	Dinwiddie		Surry	Poquoson
Loudoun	Manassas Park	Goochland		York	Portsmouth
Prince William		Hanover			Suffolk
Rappahannock		Henrico		<i>Currituck, NC</i>	Virginia Beach
Spotsylvania		King William		<i>Gates, NC</i>	Williamsburg
Stafford		New Kent			
Warren		Powhatan			
		Prince George			
		Sussex			

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The Department of Health Professions Healthcare Workforce Data Center works to improve the data collection and measurement of Virginia's healthcare workforce through regular assessment of workforce supply and demand issues among the 80 professions and 350,000 practitioners licensed in Virginia by DHP.

The HWDC collects data on Virginia's licensed health professionals through surveys completed during the online license renewal and application process. Survey results and data may be accessed on our website: [www.dhp.virginia.gov/
PublicResources/HealthcareWorkforceDataCenter/](http://www.dhp.virginia.gov/PublicResources/HealthcareWorkforceDataCenter/).

The HWDC also provides a series of Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs based data collected by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Department of Commerce' Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs:

Series 1: State & National Employment (Monthly)

Series 2: Virginia Regional Employment (Monthly)

Series 3: Income & Compensation (Quarterly)

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About the Data

Data in this report are from the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Employment Statistics program. The CES program surveys about 143,000 businesses and government agencies monthly. Unless otherwise noted, this series uses data that are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonal variations related to weather, holidays, weekends, seasons and other predictable variations are apparent in the data. Short-term changes may be related to seasonal changes rather than underlying trends. Data from recent months is preliminary and subject to revision in future releases from the CES. Revisions will be reported in future editions of this series. Unless otherwise noted, the CES data presented in this series:

Includes:

- ◆ Data on employed individuals drawing a paycheck (payroll employees).
- ◆ All employees, regardless of role, occupation or hours worked.
- ◆ HC&SA employees in the private sector only.
- ◆ Persons employed by health professionals in private practice.
- ◆ Both government and private sector workers in nonfarm employment data.

Does not include:

- ◆ Self-employed workers or volunteers, including health professionals in private practice.
- ◆ HC&SA employees in the public sector. (These are counted as government workers in monthly reports).
- ◆ Information on hours worked or the quality of employment.
- ◆ Government workers in HC&SA level data. (Government workers, regardless of occupation and role, are classified as public sector employees).